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VOL. III NO. 11

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1948.

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"This Is No Time For Tears"

GANDHI JUSTIFIES HIS FAST

New Delhi, Jan. 13.—In his fifteenth fast "unto death" in protest against Hindu-Muslim enmity, Mahatma Gandhi said today: "I will end the fast if Delhi rises to the heights and Muslims in India are assured they can live in peace. What-over many happen in Pakistan—even if not a single Hindu or Sikh remains alive there—no Muslim must be touched or feel unsafe."

When he was begged not to fast, Mr. Gandhi replied: "This time is no time for tears. It is time for work. If I am starting my fast at God's call, you will see its fruit."

EXPRESSIONS OF RESPECT

London, Jan. 13.—Immediately the news of Mahatma Gandhi's fast in adherence of Hindu-Muslim unity was received in London, two Indian restaurant owners in the East End, one a Sikh and other a Muslim, decided to close down for the day in sympathy.

Many Indians in London, of all social classes, cancelled their private and public engagements as a mark of respect to the Mahatma.

The Indian Workers' Association of London and the Gandhi Society have sent messages to Mr. Gandhi expressing deep concern for his health but wishing him every success in his desire to establish communal harmony.—Reuter.

DAVID NIVEN TO MARRY AGAIN

London, Jan. 13.—David Niven, the British film actor, is to be married in London tomorrow to Mrs. Hjordis Termeden of Stockholm, the former wife of a wealthy businessman.

Niven is at present in England making a film "Bonnie Prince Charlie."

Forty-two year old Niven and Mrs. Termeden, whose marriage was dissolved last year, met casually at the studio where Niven is making his new picture. She was visiting the studio.

Niven's first wife died in May 1946 after falling during a game of charades at a party given by Tyrone Power at his Hollywood home. She was only 27.

There are two children of the marriage.—Reuter.



MAHATMA GANDHI

SOMALILAND RIOTING

Fifty-Three Slain In Disturbances

Cairo, Jan. 13.—Forty-two Italians and 11 Somalis were killed in rioting in Mogadishu, Italian Somaliland, on Sunday, British army headquarters announced here tonight.

Thirty-nine Italians, 44 Somalis and two police were wounded.

Order was completely restored the same evening. A curfew was imposed and the military patrolled the streets.

A commission, appointed by the Big Four Powers, to investigate the problem of the former Italian Colonies, is at present visiting Somaliland.

Last Sunday the Somali Youth League organised a procession, the object of which was to impress their aspirations on the commission. The commission had previously expressed the desire that such manifestations of opinion should not be forbidden or discouraged by the British military administration, and said it hoped to attend the demonstration.

BRITISH STATEMENT

The statement from British headquarters added: "In the morning, gangs of Somalis, sympathetic to Italian claims, had entered the town armed with spears, clubs, bows and arrows with the intention of breaking up the Somali Youth procession. They attacked the league's rallies, individual supporters and the League headquarters at which they threw stones."

"Italian inhabitants of Mogadishu are believed to have encouraged and taken part in the organisation of the attack."

"Some hand grenades were thrown and shots were fired by the Italians." (Continued on Page 4)

DRASTIC ACTION HINTED TO RESCUE IMPRISONED JEWS

"Big Bang" Possible

Jerusalem, Jan. 14.—One unidentified body was found in Tel-Aviv and a second in Haifa in new Arab-Jewish disturbances.

A Jewish Agency spokesman forecast that a "big bang would be the logical outcome" if the Arabs persisted in keeping virtual prisoners 1,500 Jews in the old walled city.

"I am not saying that the Hagannah, Irgun, Eyal Leumi, the Stern Gang, the Jewish Communist Party or anybody else will cause the bang," he said. "But if you talk to anyone in the streets you will find a strong feeling that something should be done to help these people."

The Agency has suggested to the Army that either a new gate be blasted into the historic walls or one of several closed gates be reopened. "If any of these days you a big bang with plenty of innocent people killed," he said. "Do not be surprised."

QUARTER ISOLATED

Arab road blocks near the old city gate and Arab guards at the gates control traffic in and out, he said. The Jewish quarter has been isolated for about three weeks.

One three storey house in the Sheikh Jarrah area was set ablaze, officials said by Jews who threw grenades and Molotov cocktails after warning the occupants to flee.

Private sources said that 16 small houses suffered some damage. A police bomb disposal squad found and dismantled in the area two grenades, two bombs made from gallon tins and two TNT bombs wrapped in sackings and fused, officials said, adding that it was believed they were abandoned by the attackers.

One of the British soldiers wounded at Beit Safra Monday, died in a hospital Tuesday.

One Jew was killed and another injured when a number of Jewish labourers were attacked by a large party of Arabs near Shafrim in the Haifa area Tuesday, an official source said, adding that the police arrived on the scene and engaged the attackers who are believed to have suffered casualties.

A British constable, wounded in Haifa several days ago, has since died, it was announced.—Associated Press.

PARATROOPS STAND BY

Jerusalem, Jan. 13.—British troops and paratroops were standing by tonight near Lahavoth a Jewish settlement on the Palestine-Syrian border, after wordling off an Arab attack on the village.

A troop of armoured cars went out in response to an SOS by settlers who said they were being attacked by 30 armed Arabs.

The Arabs withdrew when the troops appeared and there were no Jewish or Arab casualties, an official report said.

Believed to have been "executed" by a Jewish firing squad, a 30-year-old man was found in the Hadassah Gardens in Tel Aviv early today.

The man, believed by the police to be a Christian Pole, was found bound and gagged in similar fashion to two Poles killed by Hagannah, the Jewish defence organisation, in Jerusalem recently as "enemy spies."

Lifeguards and the Palestine police today brought three Jewish lorries to Jerusalem under protective escort, after a Jewish convoy with supplies for isolated settlements in southern Palestine had been ambushed by Arab hillmen on the Jerusalem-Hedron Road, about six miles beyond Bethlehem.

Two Jews were seriously wounded and two missing after the attack. Arab sources today claimed that an attack by Hagannah on houses fringing the Arab Sheikh Jarrah quarter, north of the old city of Jerusalem, in the early hours of this morning, was completely "abortive."

Hagannah claimed that it had damaged 20 buildings used as snipers' ports.—Reuter.

No Court Martial

Washington, Jan. 13.—Any possibility of court martial for Army and Navy Commanders at Hawaii when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor has been removed. The deadline set by Congress for filing charges expired last June 30.

Response to a question put to Army officials brought this out. Lieutenant General Walter C. Short and Rear Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Pearl Harbor Commanders at the time, are both retired.—Associated Press.

Farm Commodities Seen As Main Marshall Plan Contribution To China

Washington, Jan. 13.—The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Clinton Anderson, was asked today by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge whether the United States could support a Marshall Plan for China. Mr. Anderson replied that this would be possible, as far as farm commodities were concerned, only if the country changed from feeding grain to cattle to a policy of more grains for humans.

The Secretary tried to reassure a sceptical Republican Congress that Marshall Plan exports would have no major effect on domestic prices and supplies. He told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that if rationing and price ceilings were restored, it would be for purely domestic reasons and not because of the food gifts to Europe. He said he thought food rationing, especially of meat, may become an urgent necessity by spring.

The administration intends to concentrate Marshall Plan exports on more abundant types of food and hold back those relatively scarce, Mr. Anderson continued. Wheat would be the biggest commodity exported under the four-year aid programme, he added, saying he thought the United States could safely ship 1,100,000 bushels in that period.

Mr. Anderson said the programme also contemplated big shipments of cotton, tobacco, lard, rice, and certain fruits and vegetables.—United Press.

MISSION LEAVING

Shanghai, Jan. 13.—The Chinese technical mission leaves on Wednesday for Washington under the chairmanship of Mr. Tsu Yee-pei, former Governor of the Central Bank of China, on the first lap of its journey which the Chinese Government hopes will lead to the crystallisation of tentative American aid plans into concrete programme details backed with cash.

Officially Mr. Tsu will present, on his own initiative, two proposals drafted by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek dealing with monetary reform, but at the same time the mission, if asked by the inquisitive Congress, will be in a position to answer many questions regarding the Communist revolt.

A highly authoritative source told United Press that the mission can supply names, places and figures in regard to questions concerning outside help the Chinese Communists are receiving. North Korea looms large in that connection on the basis of information supplied by the source—some of which was confirmed by neutral military sources.

COMMUNISTS IN KOREA

Among the source information which it insists the mission can supply, the following are the outstanding:

There are at present 100,000 North Korean Communists with the Chinese Reds waiting for a new blow that may be made against Mukden or the north-east China's key cities of Tientsin and Peking, or across the Shantung Peninsula to Chefoo. The North Koreans have not arrived in a single major military move but have been sitting in since January last year. By March there were 90,000 and by January 1 this year there were 100,000.

They have been distributed widely and at present there are 35,000 in Kirin and Heilungkiang district, 40,000 in the eastern Liaoning district and 30,000 in the Jehol and Manchuria areas. These represent the First, Third, Fifth and Seventh columns plus two unnumbered units and one training corps.

The Koreans Yang Chin-yu and La Hoong-kwang are among the leading commanders.

Errol Flynn "Very Sick"

Hollywood, Jan. 13.—Errol Flynn, the film star, has been ordered to hospital for treatment of an "influenza-like" malady. Last night he had a temperature of 104.

The doctors today described Flynn as a "very sick man."

Flynn's entire household are also in bed as victims of the "virus."

Hundreds of thousands of persons in Los Angeles area including many film personalities have been taken ill with the "virus" in recent weeks.—Reuter.

Herriot Again President

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY VOTE

Paris, Jan. 13.—M. Edouard Herriot, the Radical leader, was today re-elected President of the French National Assembly. Three hundred and seventeen deputies voted for him while 174 votes went to the only other candidate, a Communist, M. Raoul Calas.

M. Calas, who was sentenced to death during the German occupation and escaped, was expelled from the Assembly for 30 days on December 1 last by M. Herriot.

The incident took place during the stormy debate on the Primo Minister, M. Robert Schuman's, anti-sabotage bill. When M. Herriot announced the expulsion of M. Calas, he refused to leave the tribune, when he stayed all night with a bodyguard of Communist members supplying him with sandwiches and white wine until he left on a summons from the Republican guard at dawn.

The official figures showed that 39 votes were cast for other candidates while 15 ballots were declared invalid.

ANOTHER RED DEFEATED

A Socialist candidate, probably M. Paul Ramadier, a former Premier, was expected to be chosen for the important office of first Vice-President, a post held in 1947 by M. Jacques Duclos, the Parliamentary Communist leader.

In the Council of the Republic, M. Gaston Monnerville, Radical Member for French Guiana, was re-elected President. He polled 194 votes against 75 for his nearest rival, M. Georges Marjane, a Communist.

The Parliamentary group leaders in the Assembly decided, by eight votes to two, on the following list of Vice-Presidents to be voted on later tonight by the Assembly:

First Vice-President—M. Max Lejeune, Socialist. Second—M. Germain Feytaud, the Popular Republican. Third—M. Jacques Duclos, Communist. Fourth—Mme Madeleine Braun, Fifth—M. Fernand Besson, the Popular Republican. Sixth—M. Marcel Roelore, Independent Conservative.

Under an inter-party agreement made a year ago, the largest party, the Communists, were to provide the First Vice-President of the National Assembly, who constitutionally would become acting Prime Minister should Parliament be dissolved, and the President of the Assembly be prevented for any reason from fulfilling this function.

Today's list of candidates, as was anticipated, breaks this agreement and proposes a Socialist as First Vice-President.

But it takes party strength into account by giving the Communists and the Popular Republicans two representatives each.

COMMUNIST BOYCOTT

M. Jacques Duclos, the Parliamentary leader of the Communist Party, then stated in the lobbies that his party would refuse to hold office in the Assembly in protest against the relegation of the Communists from first to third place among the Vice-Presidents.

This statement would, it was thought, raise a constitutional issue, since Article II of France's new Constitution stipulates that the Assembly Bureau must be representative of each party on a proportional basis.

The list of Vice-Presidents, as selected, fulfilled this requirement but if the Communists were to carry out their intention not to be represented, lobby observers feared a deadlock.—Reuter.



EDOUARD HERRIOT

GREEK M.P. ABDUCTED

Audacious Action By Guerillas

Athens, Jan. 14.—The Greek Liberal member of Parliament, Lukas Koutsopoulos, of Attica, has been abducted by guerillas. The Ministry of Public Order said that Koutsopoulos was seized when a guerilla force attacked the village of Pavlon, in the Chlomo Mountains, 60 air miles from Athens. The M.P. was on a shooting trip.

Two hundred persons were rounded up during the night in the Athens suburb of Assymptos and 120 others have been exiled to Nicaria. It was learned.

It also was authoritatively learned that the American Mission on aid to Greece submitted a memorandum several days ago censuring the war minister George Stratos for lack of co-operation with AMAG and suggesting that if co-operation were not given Stratos should be removed.

This part of the memorandum was later withdrawn but an authoritative source said that AMAG's "thinking in this matter has not been changed."

"PRIVATE GOVERNMENT"

Stratos, the source asserted, has been conducting the War Ministry like a private government without consulting the military or civilian section of AMAG and keeping essential information from the military section.

Stratos, it was held, refused to cut expenditures and took actions contrary to AMAG policy.

When AMAG requested information on reported negotiations for the purchase of 40,000 rifles from a British source, Stratos is said to have written a letter saying it was none of AMAG's business.

The purchase of the rifles was later approved by AMAG on condition that no foreign exchange was granted and that the arms go directly to the Ministry of War and not to private individuals.

AMAG was told that the purchase, valued at £750,000, was financed by "private" donors abroad.—Associated Press.

S'hai Taxi Dancers To Hold Meeting

Shanghai, Jan. 14.—Some 3,000 taxi-dancers will hold a mass meeting here this morning to consider the City Government's notification yesterday that the Central Government has approved a plan to close half the local cabarets before the end of March and the rest in September.

The meeting is expected to discuss the methods of raising winter clothing funds. In response to the winter relief campaign and problems of finding jobs for themselves after the enforcement of the ban.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Customs Agreement

WHILE agitators incite Chinese in old Kowloon City to throw stones at the police in defiance of the law, Hongkong signs an agreement with Nanking to assist in combatting smuggling—credited with being one of the principal agencies in the disruption of China's economy. The contrast is too obvious: Hongkong, with its Customs agreement, its financial agreement, and its local rehabilitation, extends in practical form the handclasp of friendship to the Chinese, which they seem only too willing to fling back in disdain, preferring the gesture of a tawdry and unrealistic dispute about an undefinable part of Kowloon. The extraordinary thing is that Nanking should lend itself to such a chimera, more especially at a time when events in China demand all the statesmanship and political sagacity available. That Hongkong has concluded an anti-smuggling agreement is now a matter of fact, and it is to be hoped that it will work out as fully in practice as in design. On the face of the agreement, as published, the Colony is taking the unprecedented step of permitting Chinese Customs officials to operate in British territory. One clause provides that Chinese Customs shall have the liberty to establish within the territory of Hongkong inspection centres, and maintain there a Customs staff for the purpose of collecting or assessing in advance the Chinese Customs duty on dutiable commodities about to be exported from Hongkong. Accepting the necessity for this concession, it is also to be expected that the agreement provides that these visiting officials shall operate

under the laws of procedure already enforced in Hongkong. It is imperative, for example, that the Chinese Customs established within our frontiers shall not be allowed to make arbitrary seizures, but that any such seizure shall be brought before a magistrate's court for confirmation or disallowance. Furthermore, it will be necessary to protect the rights of citizens travelling within the confines of British territory: that while they are inside the borders of the Colony they shall not be subject to confiscations and forfeitures unless it can be satisfactorily proved in court that they are on nefarious business. A second clause in the agreement, which is going to be anything but easy to accomplish, is Hongkong's undertaking to restrict the export of goods to China across the northern land frontiers "at designated points and at any other points which may be agreed upon." If this means what it implies, the Hongkong authorities are likely to find themselves saddled with a problem child that will defy correction. Experience has shown that it is almost impossible to seal off the land frontiers unless one is prepared to do what the Japanese did in 1940—place a division of troops stretching from one extremity to the other. Therefore, short of enlarging the Colony's Customs personnel beyond practical limits, it will be extremely difficult to fulfil this provision, unless elasticity is attached to the operative word "restrict." The best thing that can be said about this anti-smuggling agreement is that it offers but another example of Hongkong's willingness to help China in a practical way.

U.S. Seeking New Formula For Japanese Reparations Share-Out

Washington, Jan. 13.—Informed sources reported today that a United States official is at present attempting to find a new formula, for dividing up the Japanese reparations, which will win sufficient agreement from Russia, Britain, China and enough other members of the Far Eastern Commission to constitute a two-thirds majority.

These sources said that officials of the State and Army Departments are conferring on just how to approach the problem ahead following the rejection of their most recent proposal by Russia, Britain, the Netherlands and France.

The rejection of any programme by Russia or Britain alone dooms it since these two plus the United States and China held the veto power under the Commission procedure.

The Americans dropped their latest percentage division proposals when it became apparent in the FEC Reparations Committee that it would not pass. Thus it has never reached the Steering Committee, which is the final step before consideration by the full Eleven-member Commission.

The Russians flatly rejected the United States plan to give them four percent of the Japanese internal assets. The United Kingdom thought eight percent was far too low for her. China had objected to the proposal for 32 percent for herself, contending that she should have 40 percent because of the length of her war against Japan and the devastation she suffered. However, the Chinese finally agreed to the American figure after what was reported to be "considerable pressure."

The United States had asked 28 percent for herself but said that she would throw 18 percent of that back into the general pool without reserving any right to say how it should be distributed. Now that this plan failed official sources said they had no idea just what form the next approach would take.

Official sources said that the problem was being discussed from various angles and it was hoped that some plan with reasonable chance of success might be prepared. They said, however, that the problem did not appear easy of a solution and there was considerable gloom over prospects of agreement on reparations division within the foreseeable future.—United Press

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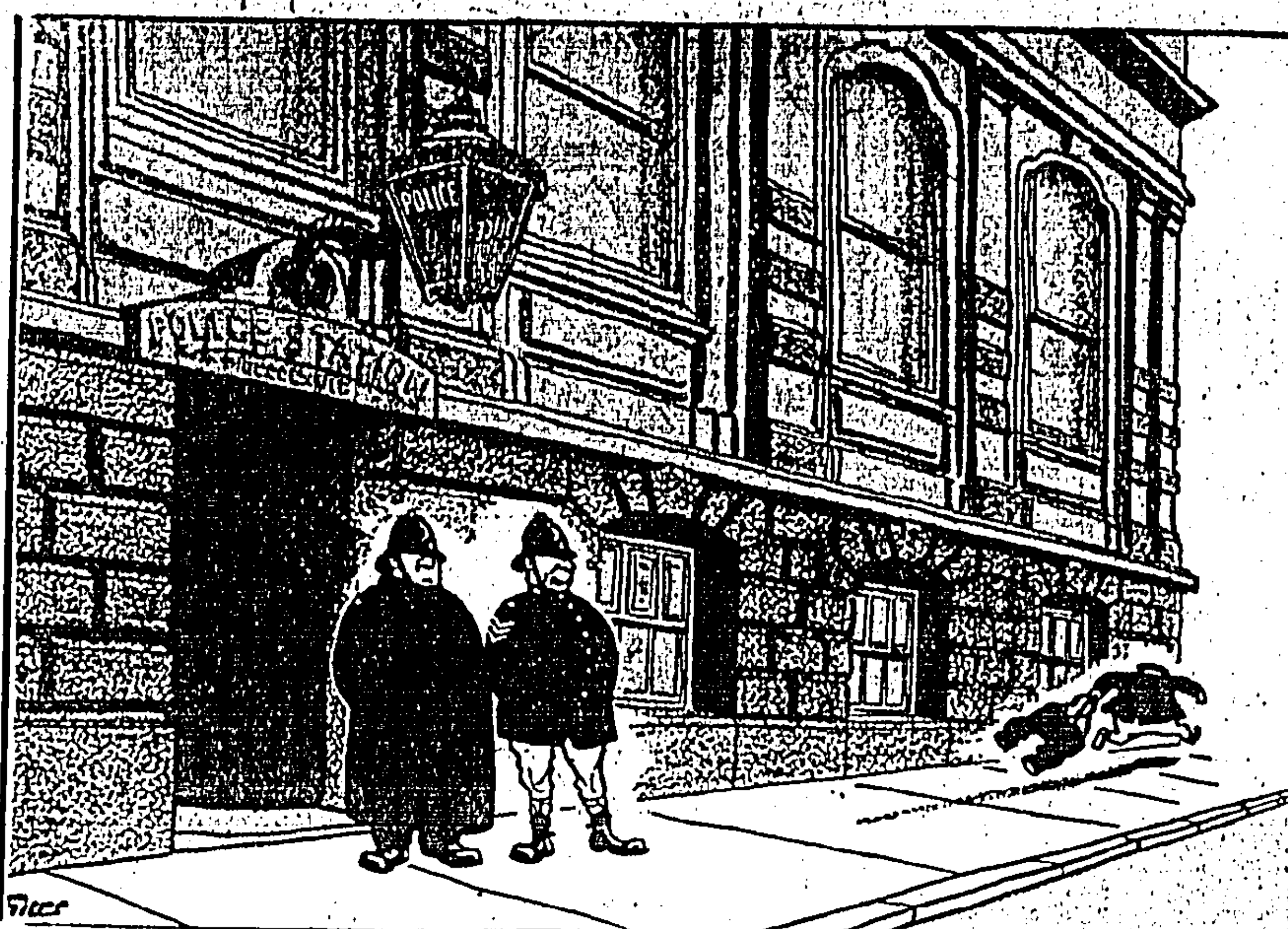
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Every Wednesday in the Telegraph:

Sitting on the Fence

by NATHANIEL GUBBINS

This is the third of the illuminating series of articles on the Enslavement of Man by Women, Children and Dogs. As it is mainly against doggies, dog worshippers are advised to skip the whole thing.

BEFORE I could write another line a letter written by a doggie called Wuffles and carried in the mouth of another doggie called Snuffles was delivered at the house.

There was a nose mark in the right-hand corner of the envelope to serve as a stamp, and paw marks all over the letter which indicated it was a round robin.

Snuffles gave three jolly barks after he had left it on the mat. This was the letter:—

Admirable and Adored Sir,
We, the undersigned, have heard that you are again writing against dogs next week, and wish to say that we forgive you in advance. Whatever you may think or write against us, we shall always think you are wonderful.

Well, thanks, doggies, for thinking I am wonderful. I wish I could think the same of you.

After reading your letter, I think even less of you. I have never had any time for sycophants.

Why couldn't you hit back with a few insults? Then I might have admired you, even if I couldn't love you.

From this you must not infer that I dislike all doggies. There are some doggies I like.

I like very quiet doggies who never bark, never bite and hardly ever move. In fact, almost dead doggies.

But I put you very high on the list of public nuisances, noisy, nosy, fussy, inquisitive, rather like the more objectionable members of the human race.

If you could talk half as well as you write, I feel you would tell a lot of extremely unfunny stories.

Nevertheless, the charge against you this week is not one of being a public nuisance. It is the charge of being one of the enslavers of modern man.

Little Doggies

ONCE upon a time doggies were used only for hunting and sheep-minding. They were big, hearty, healthy doggies, doing a useful job, happy in their work and sleeping soundly at night in the yard.

At first men refused to tolerate them, but as women refused to give them up old Mother Nature and the little doggies won.

When a man married into the fashionable world he also married a little doggie who followed him

Then, at some time in history—it might have been the era of the King Charles spaniel—the little doggie appeared.

This little doggie, whatever breed it may have been, was so wuffy, so cuddly, so scrumptious, so yummy that all the idle women of the world set up a great squawk to own one.

When idle women squawk for something they always get it, so, in practically no time, the civilised world was crawling with cuddly little doggies.

There were Pekingese, which the Chinese used to eat for their Sunday dinner, and were amazed that anybody should want them for any other purpose.

There were little doggies with long ears that touched the ground; doggies with hair hanging over their eyes so that you couldn't read their beautiful thoughts and they couldn't see where they were going; pop-eyed doggies with practically no noses; long-nosed doggies with practically no eyes; doggies that were so wuffy at both ends that you didn't know which end you were looking at; tiny, spindly-legged doggies which were swallowed whole by big doggies, who thought they were insects.

All these horrid little doggies were interbred with the idea of producing even more horrible little doggies, with the most successful and startling results.

Little doggies, like little night-mares, were soon the inseparable companions of all the fashionable women of Europe and later America.

Unlike the big, healthy, hard-working doggies who hunted and minded sheep, these little doggies did not sleep in the yard.

They slept on the silken coverlets in the boudoirs, eating rich, indigestible food, taking no exercise, and burying their hot, unhealthy noses in the silken pillows when they were not destroying one romance after another by snarling and yapping at every young man who called with a beating heart and a bunch of flowers.

It was about this time that the enslavement of man by doggies began.

As they flashed by, I saw the tiny man let go of the chain with one hand and fumble in his pocket for change. And I heard him shout "Half a bitter, please."

But the big doggie wouldn't let him have it.

around on his honeymoon, slept in his wife's bed, bit his ankles when he came home, and had to be taken out at night.

Later, little doggies invaded every class of society, and enslaved all men except the happy working-man, who stood no nonsense from women, children, or dogs.

They were kept in tiny flats where they knocked everything over if they turned round.

They terrorised small suburbs, which never seemed big enough for them, and frequently went mad through boredom and lack of exercise.

Moreover, these very big doggies were usually owned by the wives of very small men, who were terrified of them.

I remember standing alone one evening at a bar in Fleet-street. This bar has a door to the street at either end.

As I stood there thinking of my sins, the door on my right flew open and a doggie as big as a small horse bounded in.

At the end of his chain there was a tiny, breathless man, clinging on with both his little hands.

As they flashed by, I saw the tiny man let go of the chain with one hand and fumble in his pocket for change. And I heard him shout "Half a bitter, please."

But the big doggie wouldn't let him have it.

HELL'S 100 YARDS

... ROBERT MUSEL visits the toughest street in the world

MARSEILLES—A gendarme slithered out of the shadows, his blue cape swinging, and murmured:

"Monsieur has a passport?" Monsieur handed over his passport and looked down on one of the most incredible sights possible for a man who likes to observe his fellow man.

I was standing at the top of the narrow, curving Rue Des Chapelliers—toughest street in the world to those who claim to know about such things.

Rue Des Chapelliers is short—"Hell's Hundred Yards," some call it. From curb to curb it is filled from dawn to dusk and beyond with a milling throng of the cut-throats and outcasts of many nations.

All colours and all sizes and all costumes—Arabs, Greeks, Italians, Spaniards, Corsicans, Africans—they discuss projects,

compare notes, arrange nefarious deals and, for practice, try to swindle one another.

Before the war they used to live in a rabbit warren-like district along the Old Port of this fierce city. But during the occupation so many German soldiers were garroted or had their throats cut there that the Wehrmacht ordered the entire half-mile of houses blown up.

Not a matter of patriotism, mind you. The denizens of the Vieux Port are loyal only to themselves. But the Germans complained about the prices in the brothels or the fixed wheels and dice in the gambling halls or the watered-down opium in the dives.

Monsieur takes a chance. "Monsieur is indiscreet," said the gendarme, recovering gallantly from the shock of my passport photo. "To go into Rue Des Chapelliers is not advisable."

Monsieur, having been similarly warned by the American consul, shrugged, wrapped his raincoat a little more tightly, clasped his right elbow against the wallet in his inside jacket pocket and started down the hill.

Almost as though there had been the signal: "A sucker has arrived!"—heads began to turn towards me. A burrhead Arab made the first pitch, shrewdly assessing that I was guarding a wallet. He pulled at my arm ostensibly to draw my attention, actually to give me a complicitous chance at my pocket.

"Zomting to zell?" he whispered. I shook him off and was surrounded by a knot of Italians. This was in front of a hotel front painted garish blue. It occurred to me suddenly how very like a scene from Hollywood's idea of the Casbah in Morocco all this was.

THEY SWARM AROUND

The Italians wanted to sell me something—looked like picture postcards. I shook my head and bounced off them into another opportunistic, a bulky Jamaican who said in reasonably good English that he knew a certain film house showing certain films.

The three gendarmes at the top of the street had been watching my tortuous progress anxiously. Two of the three stationed at the bottom of the street now moved into it vaguely in my direction.

When I finally shook myself clear at the bottom, a gendarme snatched alongside. "I told him I'd seen tougher places—just to start conversation."

Local pride stirred within him. "Never," he said. Then he related the following example of the way the mind of a habitué of the Rue Des Chapelliers works.

In 1934, King Alexander of Yugoslavia was assassinated in the street two blocks away. In discussing it that night one member of a gang of Corsicans said enviously: "Imagine killing a king—that would be worth a fortune."

"The devil—with—the money," snapped the gang leader, "think of the prestige!"—United Press.

BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

MANY no doubt wonder how I was able to speak with such authority about the almost unknown and very nearly unheard-of African territory of Ahahaland.

Let me at once admit that as a carefree youngster I joined the Gracchusa Expedition, the object of which was to investigate reports that a herd of white pigmy warhogs had been seen going down to a water-hole in the Bula desert. We thought they might be a remnant of the great herds which migrated across Africa in the eighteenth century, and were seen by Carfax and Montgomery-Hirst. It was in Watall, capital of Ahahaland, that I observed ostriches pecking the corks out of the whisky bottles which the whiskyman left every morning at the Residency back-door.

Well? COME, let us play the market, I will give an Argentine railway to anybody who can tell me why the new gilt-edged issue of 3 percent Corporation stock bonds begins at the figure 50,783 and works back to 31,791, missing out fifty-four numbers in between.

Sue's Statement CHARLIE SUET said that if he stood for Plowthick it would be

on the distinct understanding that our exports must be increased, and that the only way to bring this about was to produce more goods for export. This, he said, would require hard work from those engaged in producing goods for export.

Make your own bottle

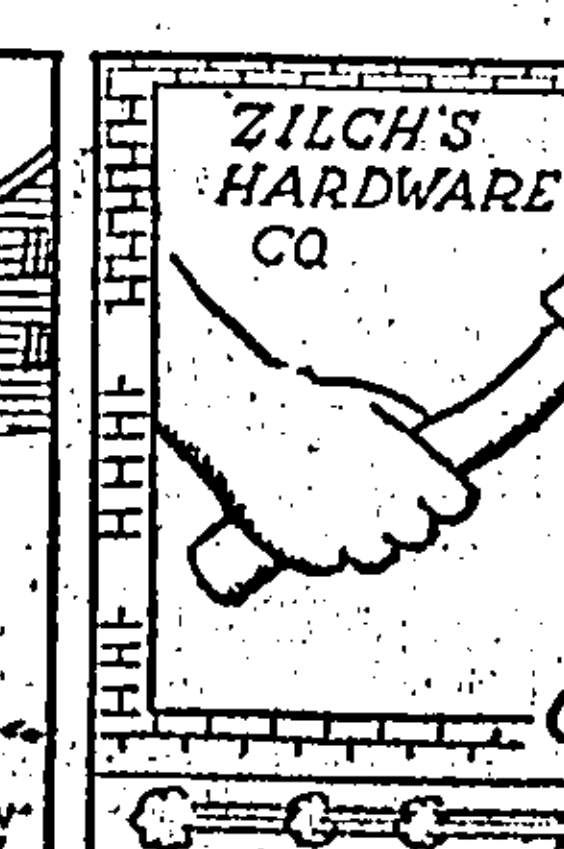
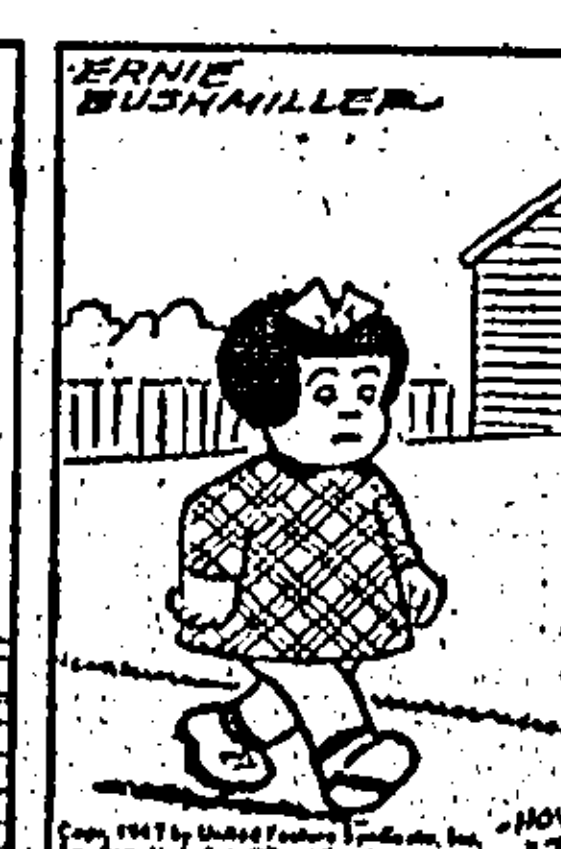
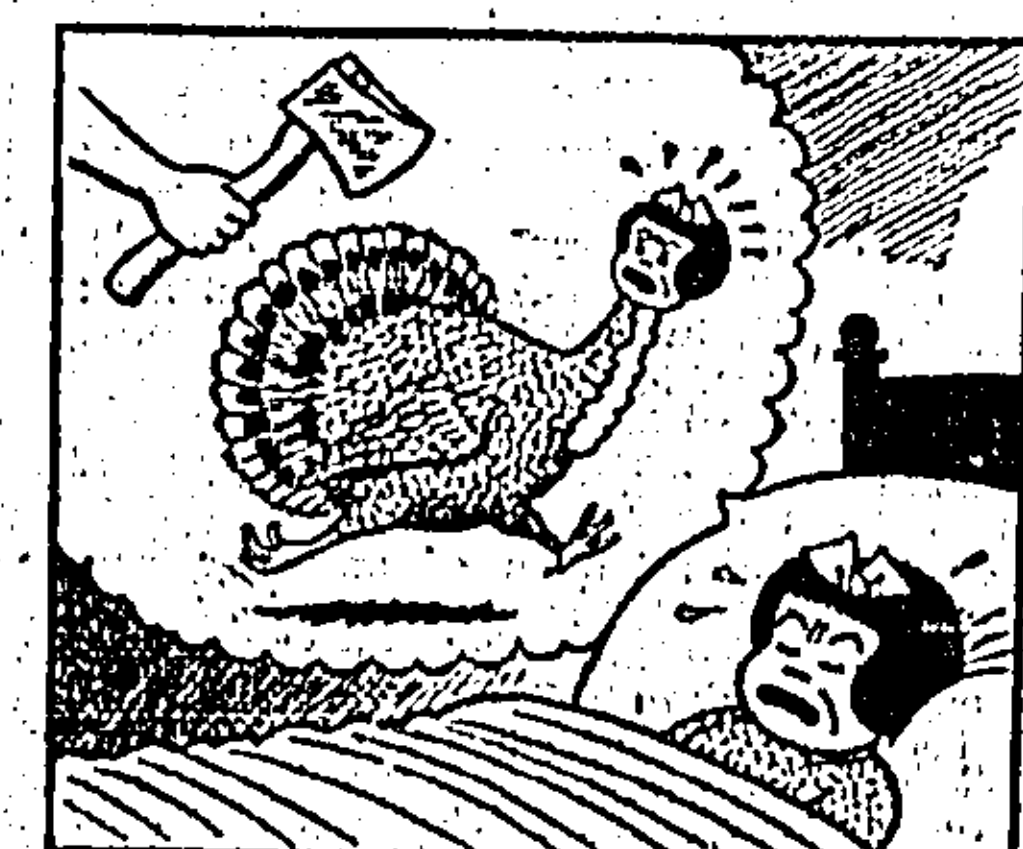
double outer casing inner casing bottom Back (O) Front

This handy bottle can be fitted together in four minutes.

Down to their last chariot-race

A FILM about Germany today is to be made in Germany because the building of bomb-damage scenery in Hollywood would cost £250,000. Gone are the days when Shubert built the Pyramids, the Sphinx, the Nile and the Desert for one two-minute dream-sequence in "Flame of Minnesota." Gone, also, the great day when Hogwashed, misreading "Cobra" for "Cobra" in the script, had 500 cobras flown by air to the studio in a fleet of specially constructed planes.

NANCY Not Quite Awake



By Ernie Bushmiller

